AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene comprising structural units originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) and originated from one or more non-conjugated cyclic polyenes (A2), the said random copolymer having characteristic features comprising:

a content of the structural unit(s) originated from the said one or more α-olefins (A1) in the range of 93 to 70 mole %,

a content of the structural units originated from the said one or more non-conjugated cyclic polyenes (A2) in the range of 7 to 30 mole %,

an intrinsic viscosity [η], determined in ~~decalin~~ decahydronaphthalene at 135°C, in the range of 0.01 to 20 dl/g,

a glass transition temperature (Tg) of ~~not higher than 40°C~~ -30°C to +40°C, and

an iodine value in the range of 50 to 150.

2. (Currently Amended) A random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene comprising structural units originated from one or more α-olefins (A1), originated

from one or more non-conjugated cyclic polyenes (A2) and originated from one or more

non-conjugated linear polyenes (A3), the said random copolymer having characteristic

features comprising:

a content of the structural unit(s) originated from the said one or more α-olefins

(A1) in the range of 97.9 to 55 mole %,

a content of the structural unit originated from the said one or more non-conjugated

cyclic polyenes (A2) in the range of 2 to 30 mole %,

a content of the structural unit originated from the said one or more non-conjugated

linear polyenes (A3) in the range from 0.1 to 15 mole %,

an intrinsic viscosity [η], determined in ~~decalin~~ decahydronaphthalene at 135°C, in

the range of 0.01 to 20 dl/g,

a glass transition temperature (Tg) of ~~not higher than 40°C~~ -30°C to +40°C, and

an iodine value in the range of 5 to 150.

3. (Original) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the

structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) comprise at least a structural

unit originated from ethylene in which the mole ratio of (the structural unit originated from

ethylene) versus (the structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s) having 3 or more

carbon atoms) is in the range from 100/0 to 1/99.

4. (Original) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) comprise at least a structural unit originated from ethylene in which the mole ratio of (the structural unit originated from ethylene) versus (the structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s) having 3 or more carbon atoms) is in the range from 100/0 to 50/50.

Claims 5-6 (Canceled)

7. (Currently Amended) A rubber composition comprising

(A)   a random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene comprising structural units originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) and originated from one or more non-conjugated cyclic polyene (A2), the said random copolymer having characteristic features comprising:

a content of the structural unit(s) originated from ~~te~~ the said one or more α-olefins (A1) in the range of 93 to 70 mole %; a content of the structural unit originated from the said one or more non-conjugated cyclic polyenes (A2) in the range of 7 to 30 mole %; an intrinsic viscosity [η], determined in ~~decalin~~ decahydronaphthalene at 135°C, in the range of 0.01 to 20 dl/g; a glass transition temperature (TG) of ~~not higher than 40°C~~ -30°C to +40°C; and an iodine value in the range of 50 to 150, and

(B)   a rubber based on diene,

wherein the weight proportion of (the random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene) versus (the rubber based on diene), namely, (A/(B), is in the range of 60/40 to 0.1/99.9.

8. (Currently Amended) A rubber composition comprising:

(A)   a random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene comprising structural units originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) and originated from one or more non-conjugated cyclic polyenes (A2) and originated from one or more non-conjugated linear polyene (A3), the said random copolymer having characteristic features comprising:

a content of the structural unit(s) originated from the said one or more α-olefins (A1) in the range of 97.9 to 55 mole %; a content of the structural unit originated from the said one or more non-conjugated cyclic polyenes (A2) in the range of 2 to 30 mole %; a content of the structural unit originated from the said one or more non-conjugated linear polyene (A3) in the range of 0.1 to 15 mole %; an intrinsic viscosity [η], determined in ~~decalin~~ decahydronaphthalene at 135°C, in the range of 0.01 to 20 dl/g; a glass transition temperature (Tg) of ~~not higher than 40°C~~ -30°C to +40°C; and an iodine value in the range of 5 to 150, and
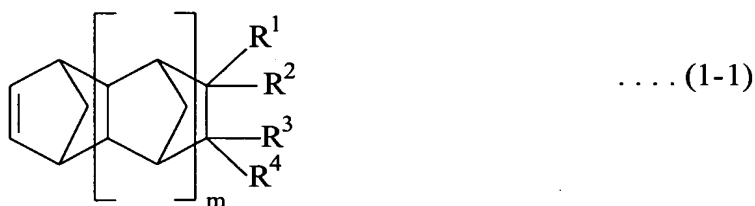
(B)   a rubber based on diene,

wherein the weight proportion of (the random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene) versus (the rubber based on diene), namely, (A)/(B), is in the range from 60/40 to 0.1/99.9.

9. (Original) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 7 or 8, wherein the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) in the random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene comprise at least a structural unit originated from ethylene, wherein the mole ratio of (the structural unit originated from ethylene) versus (the structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s) having 3 or more carbon atoms) is in the range from 100/0 to 1/99.

10. (Original) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 7 or 8, wherein the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) in the random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene comprise at least a structural unit originated from ethylene, wherein the mole ratio of (the structural unit originated from ethylene) versus (the structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s) having 3 or more carbon atoms) is in the range from 100/0 to 50/50.
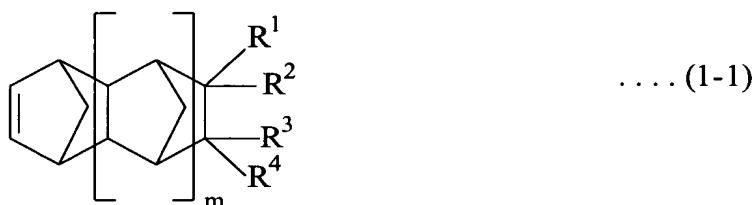
Claims 11-16 (Canceled)

17. (Previously Presented) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein

the non-conjugated cyclic polyene (A2) is that represented by the formula (1-1) given

below:

.... (1-1)

in which m is an integer of 0 to 2, R^1 to R^4 denote each, independently of each other, an

atom or a residue selected from the group consisting of hydrogen atom, halogen atoms and

hydrocarbon residues which may have double bond, wherein R^1 to R^4 may be fused

together to form a mono- or polycyclic ring which may have double bond or wherein an

alkylidene radical may be formed from the pair of R^1 and R^2 or R^3 and R^4 or, further R^1

and R^3 or R^2 and R^4 may be fused together so as to form a double bond, with the proviso

that at least one of R^1 to R^4 stands for an unsaturated hydrocarbon residue having at least

one double bond, in case the mono- or polycyclic ring formed from R^1 to R^4 by being fused

together has no double bond, in case the pair of R^1 and R^2 or R^3 and R^4 does not form an

alkylidene radical and in case R^1 and R^3 or R^2 and R^4 are not fused together to form an

endocyclic bond.

18. (Previously Presented) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 2, wherein

the non-conjugated cyclic polyene (A2) is that represented by the formula (1-1) given

below:

in which m is an integer of 0 to 2, R^1 to R^4 denote each, independently of each other, an

atom or a residue selected from the group consisting of hydrogen atom, halogen atoms and

hydrocarbon residues which may have double bond, wherein R^1 to R^4 may be fused

together to form a mono- or polycyclic ring which may have double bond or wherein an

alkylidene radical may be formed from the pair of R^1 and R^2 or R^3 and R^4 or, further, R^1

and R^3 or R^2 and R^4 may be fused together so as to form a double bond, with the proviso

that at least one of R^1 to R^4 stands for an unsaturated hydrocarbon residue having at least

one double bond, in case the mono- or polycyclic ring formed from R^1 to R^4 by being fused

together has no double bond, in case the pair of R^1 and R^2 or R^3 and R^4 does not form an

alkylidene radical and in case R^1 and R^3 or R^2 and R^4 are not fused together to form an

endocyclic double bond.

19. (Previously Presented) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 17, wherein

the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) comprise at least a

structural unit originated from ethylene in which the mole ratio of (the structural unit

originated from ethylene) versus (the structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s)

having 3 or more carbon atoms) is in the range of from 100/0 to 1/99.

20. (Previously Presented) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 18, wherein

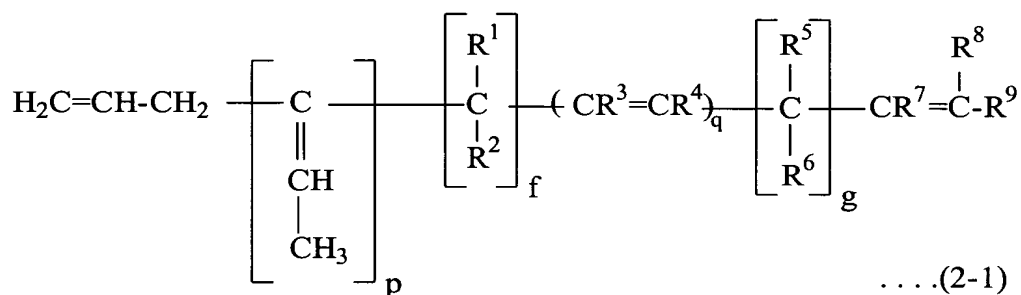the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) comprise at least a

structural unit originated from ethylene in which the mole ratio of (the structural unit

originated from ethylene) versus (the structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s)

having 3 or more carbon atoms) is in the range of from 100/0 to 1/99.

21. (Previously Presented) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 17, wherein

the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) comprise at least a

structural unit originated from ethylene in which the mole ratio of (the structural unit

originated from ethylene) versus (the structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s)

having 3 or more carbon atoms) is in the range of from 100/0 to 50/50.

22. (Previously Presented) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 18, wherein

the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) comprise at least a

structural unit originated from ethylene in which the mole ratio of (the structural unit

originated from ethylene) versus (the structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s)

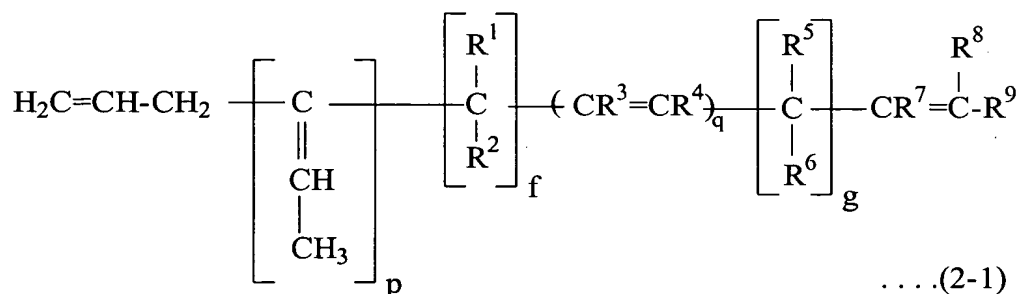having 3 or more carbon atoms) is in the range of from 100/0 to 50/50.

23. (Previously Presented) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 2, wherein

the non-conjugated linear polyene (A3) is represented by the formula (2-1) given below:

$$H_2C=CH-CH_2 \left[\begin{array}{c} C \\ \| \\ CH \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{array} \right]_p \left[\begin{array}{c} R^1 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^2 \end{array} \right]_f (CR^3=CR^4)_q \left[\begin{array}{c} R^5 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^6 \end{array} \right]_g -CR^7=\overset{R^8}{\underset{}{C}}-R^9 \qquad ....(2-1)$$
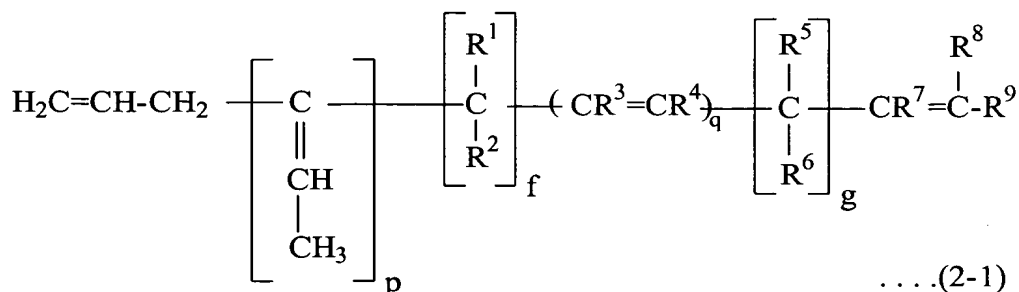
in which p and q is zero or 1 with the proviso that p and q are not zero simultaneously, f is

an integer of zero to 5 with the proviso that f is not zero when both p and q are 1, g is an

integer of 1 to 6, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 denote each, independently of each other,

hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms, R^8 denotes an alkyl group

having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^9 denotes hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon

atoms or a group represented by $-(CH_2)n-CR^{10}=C(R^{11})R^{12}$ in which n is an integer of 1

to 5, R^{10} and R^{11} represent each, independently of each other, hydrogen atom or an alkyl

group having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^{12} represents an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms,

with the proviso that R^9 is hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms when

both p and q are 1.

24. (Previously Presented) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 18, wherein

the non-conjugated linear polyene (A3) is represented by the formula (2-1) given below:

$$H_2C=CH-CH_2 \left[\begin{array}{c} C \\ \parallel \\ CH \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{array}\right]_p \left[\begin{array}{c} R^1 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^2 \end{array}\right]_f (CR^3=CR^4)_q \left[\begin{array}{c} R^5 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^6 \end{array}\right]_g CR^7 = \overset{R^8}{\underset{}{C}} - R^9 \qquad \ldots (2\text{-}1)$$
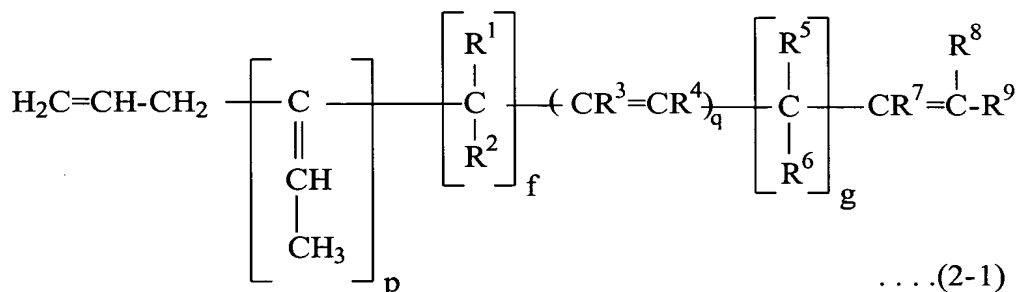
in which p and q is zero or 1 with the proviso that p and q are not zero simultaneously, f is

an integer of zero to 5 with the proviso that f is not zero when both p and q are 1, g is an

integer of 1 to 6, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 denote each, independently of each other,

hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms, R^8 denotes an alkyl group

having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^9 denotes hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon

atoms or a group represented by $-(CH_2)n-CR^{10}=C(R^{11})R^{12}$ in which n is an integer of 1 to

5, R^{10} and R^{11} represent each, independently of each other, hydrogen atom or an alkyl group

having 1-3 carbon atoms, with the proviso that R^9 is hydrogen atom or an alkyl group

having 1-3 carbon atoms when both p and q are 1.

25. (Previously Presented) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 20, wherein

the non-conjugated linear polyene (A3) is represented by the formula (2-1) given below:

$$H_2C{=}CH{-}CH_2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} C \\ \| \\ CH \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{array}\right]_p \left[\begin{array}{c} R^1 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^2 \end{array}\right]_f \negthickspace \left(CR^3{=}CR^4\right)_q \left[\begin{array}{c} R^5 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^6 \end{array}\right]_g \negthickspace CR^7{=}\overset{R^8}{\underset{\;}{C}}{-}R^9$$
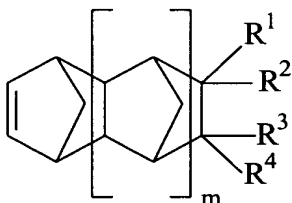
$$\ldots(2\text{-}1)$$

in which p and q is zero or 1 with the proviso that p and q are not zero simultaneously, f is

an integer of zero to 5 with the proviso that f is not zero when both p and q are 1, g is an

integer of 1 to 6, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 denote each, independently of each other,

hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms, R^8 denotes an alkyl group

having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^9 denotes hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon

atoms or a group represented by $-(CH_2)n\text{-}CR^{10}{=}C(R^{11})R^{12}$ in which n is an integer of 1

to 5, R^{10} and R^{11} represent each, independently of each other, hydrogen atom or an alkyl

group having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^{12} represents an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms,

with the proviso that R^9 is hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms when

both p and q are 1.

26. (Previously Presented) The random copolymer as claimed in claim 22, wherein

the non-conjugated linear polyene (A3) is represented by the formula (2-1) given below:

$$H_2C=CH-CH_2 \left[\begin{array}{c} C \\ \parallel \\ CH \\ \mid \\ CH_3 \end{array} \right]_p \left[\begin{array}{c} R^1 \\ \mid \\ C \\ \mid \\ R^2 \end{array} \right]_f (CR^3=CR^4)_q \left[\begin{array}{c} R^5 \\ \mid \\ C \\ \mid \\ R^6 \end{array} \right]_g -CR^7=\overset{R^8}{\underset{}{C}}-R^9$$

....(2-1)

in which p and q is zero or 1 with the proviso that p and q are not zero simultaneously, f is

an integer of zero to 5 with the proviso that f is not zero when both p and q are 1, g is an

integer of 1 to 6, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 denote each, independently of each other,

hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms, R^8 denotes an alkyl group

having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^9 denotes hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon

atoms or a group represented by $-(CH_2)n-CR^{10}=C(R^{11})R^{12}$ in which n is an integer of 1

to 5, R^{10} and R^{11} represent each, independently of each other, hydrogen atom or an alkyl

group having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^{12} represents an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms,

with the proviso that R^9 is hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms when
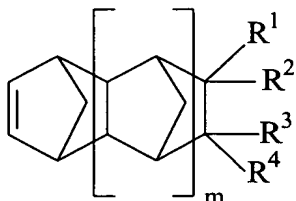
both p and q are 1.

27. (Previously Presented) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 7, wherein

the non-conjugated cyclic polyene (A2) is that represented by the formula (1-1) given

below:

$$\ldots (1\text{-}1)$$

in which m is an integer of 0 to 2, R^1 to R^4 denote each, independently of each other, an atom or a residue selected from the group consisting of hydrogen atom, halogen atoms and hydrocarbon residues which may have double bond, wherein R^1 to R^4 may be fused together to form a mono- or polycyclic ring which may have double bond or wherein an alkylidene radical may be formed from the pair of R^1 and R^2 or R^3 and R^4 or, further, R^1 and R^3 or R^2 and R^4 may be fused together so as to form a double bond, with the proviso that at least one of R^1 to R^4 stands for an unsaturated hydrocarbon residue having at least one double bond, in case the mono- or polycyclic ring formed from R^1 to R^4 by being fused together has no double bond, in case the pair of R^1 and R^2 or R^3 and R^4 does not form an alkylidene radical and in case R^1 and R^3 or R^2 and R^4 are not fused together to form an endocyclic double bond.

28. (Previously Presented) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 8, wherein the non-conjugated cyclic polyene (A2) is that represented by the formula (1-1) given below:

$$\ldots \ldots (1\text{-}1)$$

in which m is an integer of 0 to 2, R^1 to R^4 denote each, independently of each other, an

atom or a residue selected from the group consisting of hydrogen atom, halogen atoms and

hydrocarbon residues which may have double bond, wherein R^1 to R^4 may be fused together

to form a mono- or polycyclic ring which may have double bond or wherein an alkylidene

radical may be formed from the pair of R^1 and R^2 or R^3 and R^4 or, further, R^1 and R^3 or R^2

and R^4 may be fused together so as to form a double bond, with the proviso that at least one

of R^1 to R^4 stands for an unsaturated hydrocarbon residue having at least one double bond,

in case the mono- or polycyclic ring formed from R^1 to R^4 by being fused together has no

double bond, in case the pair of R^1 and R^2 or R^3 and R^4 does not form an alkylidene radical

and in case R^1 and R^3 or R^2 and R^4 are not fused together to form an endocyclic double

bond.

29. (Previously Presented) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 27, wherein

the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) in the random copolymer

based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene comprise at least a structural unit originated from

ethylene, wherein the mole ratio of (the structural unit originated from ethylene) versus (the

structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s) having 3 or more carbon atoms) is in the range of from 100/0 to 1/99.

30. (Previously Presented) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 28, wherein the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) in the random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene comprise at least a structural unit originated from ethylene, wherein the mole ratio of (the structural unit originated from ethylene) versus (the structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s) having 3 or more carbon atoms) is in the range of from 100/0 to 1/99.
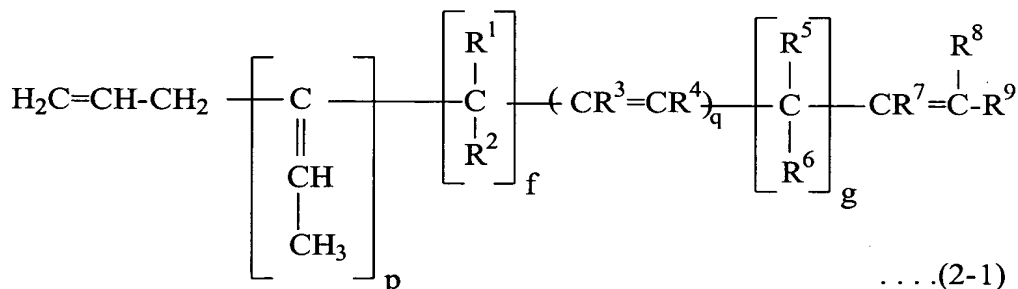
31. (Previously Presented) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 27, wherein the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) in the random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene comprise at least a structural unit originated from ethylene, wherein the mole ratio of (the structural unit originated from ethylene) versus (the structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s) having 3 or mor carbon atoms) is in the range of from 100/0 to 50/50.

32. (Previously Presented) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 28, wherein the structural unit(s) originated from one or more α-olefins (A1) in the random copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene comprise at least a structural unit originated from ethylene, wherein the mole ratio of (the structural unit originated from ethylene) versus (the
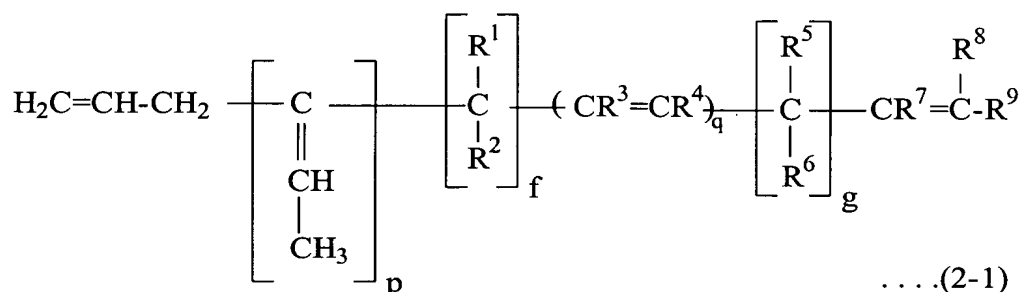
structural unit(s) originated from other α-olefin(s) having 3 or more carbon atoms) is in the range of from 100/0 to 50/50.

33. (Previously Presented) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 8, wherein the non-conjugated linear polyene (A3) is represented by the formula (2-1) given below:

$$H_2C=CH-CH_2 \left[\begin{matrix} C \\ \parallel \\ CH \\ \mid \\ CH_3 \end{matrix} \right]_p \left[\begin{matrix} R^1 \\ \mid \\ C \\ \mid \\ R^2 \end{matrix} \right]_f (CR^3=CR^4)_q \left[\begin{matrix} R^5 \\ \mid \\ C \\ \mid \\ R^6 \end{matrix} \right]_g CR^7=\overset{R^8}{\underset{}{C}}-R^9 \quad \ldots (2-1)$$
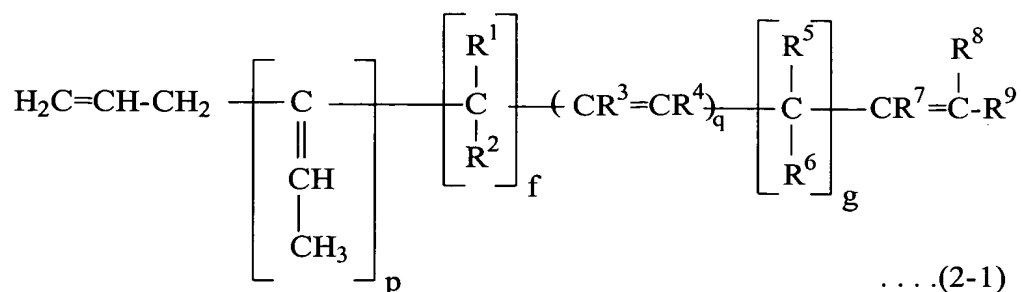
in which p and q is zero or 1 with the proviso that p and q are not zero simultaneously, f is an integer of zero to 5 with the proviso that f is not zero when both p and q are 1, g is an integer of 1, to 6, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 denote each, independently of each other, hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms, R^8 denotes an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms or a group represented by $-(CH_2)n-CR^{10}=C(R^{11})R^{12}$ in which n is an integer of 1 to 5, R^{10} and R^{11} represent each, independently of each other, hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms, with the proviso that R^9 is hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms when both p and q are 1.

34. (Previously Presented) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 28, wherein the non-conjugated linear polyene (A3) is represented by the formula (2-1) given below:

$$H_2C=CH-CH_2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} C \\ \| \\ CH \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{array} \right]_p \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} R^1 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^2 \end{array} \right]_f \quad \left(CR^3=CR^4 \right)_q \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} R^5 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^6 \end{array} \right]_g \quad -CR^7=\overset{\displaystyle R^8}{\underset{}{C}}-R^9$$
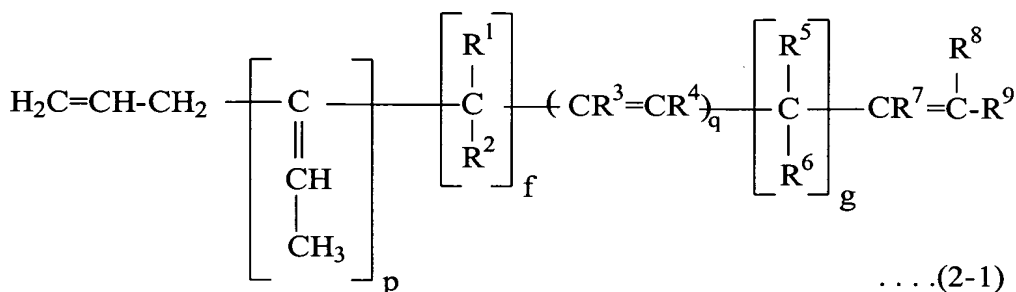
$$\ldots (2\text{-}1)$$

in which p and q is zero or 1 with the proviso that p and q are not zero simultaneously, f is an integer of zero to 5 with the proviso that f is not zero when both p and q are 1, g is an integer of 1 to 6, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 denote each, independently of each other, hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms, R^8 denotes an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^9 denotes hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms or a group represented by $-(CH_2)n-CR^{10}=C(R^{11})R^{12}$ in which n is an integer of 1 to 5, R^{10} and R^{11} represent each, independently of each other, hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^{12} represents an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms, with the proviso that R^9 is hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms when both p and q are 1.

35. (Previously Presented) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 30, wherein the non-conjugated linear polyene (A3) is represented by the formula (2-1) given below:

$$H_2C=CH-CH_2 \left[\begin{array}{c} C \\ \parallel \\ CH \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{array} \right]_p \left[\begin{array}{c} R^1 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^2 \end{array} \right]_f (CR^3=CR^4)_q \left[\begin{array}{c} R^5 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^6 \end{array} \right]_g -CR^7=\overset{R^8}{\underset{|}{C}}-R^9$$

$$\ldots\ldots(2\text{-}1)$$

in which p and q is zero or 1 with the proviso that p and q are not zero simultaneously, f is

an integer of zero to 5 with the proviso that f is not zero when both p and q are 1, g is an

integer of 1 to 6, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 denote each, independently of each other,

hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms, R^8 denotes an alkyl group

having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^9 denotes hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon

atoms or a group represented by $-(CH_2)n\text{-}CR^{10}=C(R^{11})R^{12}$ in which n is an integer of 1

to 5, R^{10} and R^{11} represent each, independently of each other, hydrogen atom or an alkyl

group having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^{12} represents an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms,

with the proviso that R^9 is hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms when

both p and q are 1.

36. (Previously Presented) The rubber composition as claimed in claim 32, wherein

the non-conjugated linear polyene (A3) is represented by the formula (2-1) given below:

$$H_2C=CH-CH_2 \left[\begin{array}{c} C \\ \parallel \\ CH \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{array} \right]_p \left[\begin{array}{c} R^1 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^2 \end{array} \right]_f (CR^3=CR^4)_q \left[\begin{array}{c} R^5 \\ | \\ C \\ | \\ R^6 \end{array} \right]_g CR^7=\overset{\overset{\displaystyle R^8}{|}}{C}-R^9$$

. . . .(2-1)

in which p and q is zero or 1 with the proviso that p and q are not zero simultaneously, f is

an integer of zero to 5 with the proviso that f is not zero when both p and q are 1, g is an

integer of 1 to 6, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6 and R^7 denote each, independently of each other,

hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms, R^8 denotes an alkyl group

having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^9 denotes hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon

atoms or a group represented by $-(CH_2)n-CR^{10}=C(R^{11})R^{12}$ in which n is an integer of 1

to 5, R^{10} and R^{11} represent each, independently of each other, hydrogen atom or an alkyl

group having 1-3 carbon atoms and R^{12} represents an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms,

with the proviso that R^9 is hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms when

both p and q are 1.

37. (Previously Presented) A rubber material for tires, comprising the random

copolymer based on non-conjugated cyclic polyene as claimed in any one of claims 1, 2, 17,

18 or 23.

38. (Previously Presented) A rubber material for tires, comprising the rubber composition as claimed in any one of claims 7, 8, 27, 28 or 33.

39. (Previously Presented) A tire tread produced from the rubber material for tires as claimed in claim 37.

40. (Currently Amended) A tire tread produced ~~form~~ from the rubber material for tires as claimed in claim 38.

41. (Previously Presented) A tire which has a tire tread as claimed in claim 39.

42. (Previously Presented) A tire which has a tire tread as claimed in claim 40.